GOOD ADVICE TO SMOKERS.

HE MORELL MACKENEIR TELLS HOW

TOBACCO AFFECTS THE THROAT. Singers and Public Speakers May smoke Without Banger to the Vocal Organs-The Mild Havana and Long-Stemmed Pipe, but Never the Cigarette. In these days of aggressive sanitation, to-

bacco. like nearly every other gift of God to man has been denounced by well-meaning matics as the cause of numberless ills both to soul and body. I am inclined to think that to this indiscriminating anathema the practice of smoking owes, at least in some measure, its resent all but universal diffusion. A French Wrote is reported to have said of some innocent depeare that it would be perfect if it were sinof In the same spirit, no doubt, the "average ensual man " feels that Indulgences in themsolves almost indifferent gain additional relish from the fact that they are regarded as wrong unco guid " or by truculent sanitaians as hurtful. The gospel of health is an excellent thing, but, like the world, it is peraps a trifle too much with us, and the relentless sal of its preachers wearles men of ordinary ould, as the just Aristides bored the Athenians. I say this out of no irreverence to Sir Edwin hadwick, Dr. B. W. Richardson, and the other ostles of hygiene whom I honor on this side idolatry as much as any, but because it ms to me that they are apt to forget that hysical wellbeing is not the sole end of existace. I wish it to be understood that, though doctor, I do not consider it to be my funcion to stand at the feast of life and, like poor Sancho's physician, condemn everything the table. I am not a member of the Anti-Tobacco Lengue, nor do I believe that all those the seek soluce from the "herb nicotian"

"Go mad and beat their wives, Plungs, after shocking lives, Razors and carving knives Into their gizzards."

On the contrary, I am teleologist enough to think that as tobacco is supplied to us natu rally from the bounteous bosom of mother earth, it is meant to be used, and if used in the right way it is often helpful rather that in inrious. I have no sympathy with the fanatics, bom the royal author of the famous "Countarblast" downward, who would deprive poor humanity of one of the few pleasures which send to make our way of life, in however small degree, less desolate.

Having now, as I hope, gained the confidence of levotoes of the "weed" by this profession of faith. I can speak of the effects of smoking on the vocal organs without being suspected of prejudice.

In dealing with the voice, we may concen trate our attention on the singing voice and the marvellous organ which produces it, with ts delicate tissues, its highly complex nervous apparatus, and its accurate muscular adjustnents, or we may speak of the voice as used n ordinary speech, in which, though there is ess question of artistic effect, the mechanism s still extraordinarily complicated, and not my the largex and throat are used, but the ongus, cheeks, and line are brought into more ctive play than they are in singing. Speaking concerns the whole human family, while singing belongs to a comparatively small though highly privileged fraction thereof. Tobacco affects both the speaking and the singing oice, though of course its influence is much m re noticeable in song, where the physical rocesses are more elaborate, and where anything that interferes with the smoothness and weetness of tone is as conspicuous as spots on the sun. The singing lyoice, therefore, affords the most delicate test whereby the effect of external agencies so slight that in speech their affuence would be unnoticed can be accurately gauged. I shall therefore first consider the effect of tobacco smoke on the singing roice, and it may be well to ask at the outset: Has it any effect at all? Does the utterance

Has it any effect at all? Does the utterance of the smoker betray him, as the husky tones of those who love to look on the wine when it is red often proclaim their infirmity?

That the voice is affected by tobacco is proved by the testimony of singers on the one hand and by the experience of physicians on the other. A very large acquaintance with vocalists of all graces, extending now over a longer period of years than I care to think of, enables me to say that while a few consider their voice as improved, the vast majority think it is more or less inperiod of years than the few considers their voice as improved, the vast majority think it is more or less inperiod of the interest of the testimony of the latter than to that of the former, as singers have frequently the most excentric notions of what is "good for the voice." As stout, mustard, and melted allow candles have each been valuated by distinguished artises as vocal elixirs of oversign effects, it is not supprising that to guished artises as vocal elixirs of preign effects, it is not surprising that tocoo should also have its adherents. The
turble of Mario, who smoked incessantly, is
a cited as a proof of the utility, or at any
a the marmlessness, of the practice. It is obalso nowever, that an exceptional singer is so
viting a processory and throat throat. possessing an exceptional thr

he had men why have eyes for such things can often see the calciul effects of immoderate smeking with brigge on nearly every part of the mucous membran of the throat. Such however, is the power possessed by the human organization of adapting itself to injurious industries that in many persons, just as the stometh becomes tolerant of behaves, the tissues of the throat become accustomed to the irritating effect of the hot and acrid times. Nevertheless, even when such impressions cease to be perceptible, the effect on the muleous membrane may continue to be hirrial and i have no doubt that a sensitiveness to the effects of cold, or, as it is calcil, a "catarrhai tendence," is frequently kept up even by the moderate use of tobacco, its otten the abuse of tobacco that is at the bottom of enronic congestion, or other slight denations from the normal condition of the threat which are put down to other causes. But, besides that, I have not the least doubt that swoking may be imprious to the voice, even when it leaves no visible marks of its settion, by impairing the precision of muscular movement no essary for perfect production. The effect of tobacco on the body is both general and local; that is to say, it acts on the nervous neartes and on the leart as well as on the pars with which the smoke or the locac comes immediately in contact. The general effect down to concern us here except in so far as the large with which the smoke or the locac comes immediately in contact. The general effect down to men training for athletic feats. So marked is the effect of tobacco in relaxing the whole muscular system that before the days of shoroform it was employed in surgical operations in what it was necessary of all the readility industried. at men whe have eyes for such

sarked is the effect of tobacco in relaxing the hole muscular system that before the days of historiorm it was employed in surgical corations in which it was necessary learned to the muscles should be perfectly mp, it will be readily understoo! that muscles should be perfectly mp, it will be readily understoo! that her the influence of a drug possessing these coperies the exquisitely delicate adjustments the various parts of the complicated vocal achiever are to some extent disordered, and expice, if not quite like sweet belis jangled at of tune and harsh. loses something of its choses and brilltaney. Something analogous states place in the eye as the result of the abuse of tobacco occurs in the larynx or the abuse of tobacco occurs in the larynx or the abuse of tobacco occurs in the larynx or militar with "tobacco amblyopia." that is, miness of sight, due to what may be called, traitively, blurring of the retime by tobacco moke. "Tobacco amblyopia," that is, miness of sight, due to what may be called, traitively, blurring of the retime by tobacco moke. "Tobacco amblyopia," that is, duiness of volce caused by excessive sincking the interest of the trait of the correspondent of singers; the effects which have been duity of singers; the singular with the effect of the state of hot smoke passive the more of the tray is even more missive than that covering the organ of son, the effect of the state of hot smoke passive than that covering the organ of son, the effect of the state of hot smoke passive here of congestion a total cords themselves. In addition to this in ever coases the cords show a certain singuish-base of movement, which of course makes the one dull harsh, and uncertain. A marked eaturs in these cases is drynesse of the mucous membrane a physical condition which deprives the volce of all brilliancy. In a given case it would be impossible by mere coular inspection to feel certain that these signs of disease arose from smoking, but in the case of young men

mot thoroughly habituated, I have repeatedly seen conditions brought on by a few depay amoking, which have disappeared altogether when the cattent has abstained.

In the upper portion of the throat the parts most exposed to the action of hot smoke are the uvula and the soit palate or little curtain which screens off the mouth from the back of the throat, and it is there accordingly that the effects are most marked. Fatches of redness, enlargement of the tiny blood vessels, swelling of the uvula crops of little bisiters which break and give rise to small but paintut ulcers, and inally a rough, gritty, almost warty and discolored condition of what was once a beautiful smooth pink surface—these are the chief features of the plature to often presented by the smoker's calate. Dryness is here also a very characteristic feature of chronic nicotism. Everywhere in the throat the natural secretion which should imbricate the parts is dried up or thickened to a glutinous material which closs instead of oiling the wheels of the vocal machine.

The tongue often suffers severely from the effects of tobacco. Small excortations, biliers, chronic superficial indammation, and white patches, sometimes of almost horay consistence, are formed on the surface of the organ.

carried superious of almost horay consists patches, sometimes of almost horay consists and a permanently unhealthy condition is induced, which in those predisposed to cancer is apt, under the influence of advancing age or as the result of the prolonged local irritation, to lead to the development of that disease. The same observation applies to the superfluid ulceration which affects the sides of the root the tongue. In this situation there are a numbilize, the exquisitely fine points of which readily become inflamed when exposed to irritation. It is in this situation that cancer of the tongue is exceedingly apt to commence, but whether this territile disease actually originates from morely irritation or whether it must list be in the system and is only brought to a focus, advertised to the system and is only brought to a focus, and the mind. I see it the latter hyrothesis becorrect, the disease must often be brought on by smoking years before it would otherwise develop and it occurs in a situation where its symptoms are peculiarly distressing.

More rarely smoking causes chronic inflammation of the lips, which sometimes gives rise small not infrequently and is visually disease. In several of the morbid conditions which I have described it is obvious that the changes of structure are more important than the loss of vocal function, and indeed in many cases serious disease may be present while the voice is but little affected.

If need hardly be said that the conditions of I in each hardly be said that the conditions of I in each hardly be said that the conditions of I in each hardly be said that the conditions of I in each hardly be said that the conditions of I in each hardly be said that the conditions of a firm of the first hardly and the conditions of a few shorts of a few shorts of the more in the successional use of the voice. I have not have a such a firm of the first hardly irritable of more shown in the clory, who have generally irritable of more shown in a serious when have to make it is a such as a so

him, by the ungaliant habits of their male rela-tives, "who do not deny themselves the cigar-either at table or in the drawing room, or even in the bedroom." The same gentleman has seen some of the worst effects of tobacco in the throats of women (non-smoters) employed in the large cigar actory at Seville. "Smoking Concerts" should be anothema maranatha to the voralist who has a proper regard for his instrument; he should also a repullously avoid smoking carriages on the Underground Rail-way especially at the time of the evening exo-dus from the city, and all other places where smokers most do congregate.

way, especially at the time of the evening exodus from the city, and all other places where
smokers most do congregate.

The effects of over-moking on the threat
when the habit has not been too long included
in, can, as a rule, be easily cured by the simple
remely of discontinuing the practice which
engenders them. In considering the evils produced or smoking, it should be borne in mind
that there are two bad qualities contained in
the unies of tobacco. The one is the poisonous
incotine and the other is the high temperature
of the burning tobacco. The Oriental hookat,
in which the smoke is cooled by being
passed through water before reaching the
mouth is proposely the least harmful form of indulgence in tobacco, and
the eigerette when is so much in value nowadays is most certainly the worst. It owes this
"bad eminence" to the very mildness of its
action, people being thereby tempted to smoke
all day four, and easily accustoming themsolves to infinic the fumes into their lungs, and
thus saturating their blood with the poison.

To sum up, I believe that most people can
smoke in moderation without incry, and that
to many tobacco acts as a u-oful nerve sedative. On the other hand It indulged in to excess, the habit is always inprious, and I am
sure that a great many persons either can no
see or willfull's and there we shall of the
frontier" which separates moderation from
abuse. It must also be borne in mind that the
condition of the throat as well as that of the
general health varies greatly at different
times, and that an amount of smoking which condition of the throat as well as that of the general health varies greatly at different times and that an amount of smoking which at one time would be attended with no bat effect might at another produce serious harm. Every smoker knows that when the stomach is out of order the pipe or clear toses its charm, but it is not so generally known that at such times the tongue (which to the experienced eye is a mirror of the invisible stomach and the throat are more vulnerable than usual to tobacco. If nature's warnings on these points are disrenature's warnings on these points are disre-garded, as they generally are, the smoker will bring on blooming the smoker will

nature's warnings on these points are disregarded, as they generally are the smoker will bring on himself much unnecessary discomfort and even suffer line. In connection with the variation in susceptibility use referred to it may be mentioned that persons leading an out-door life can, as a rule, smoke with much greater impunity than those who spend most of their time indoors. It's further worthy of remark that the inhabitants of warm climates suffer less than the dwellers in what is, nobably on the a non-facency principle, called the temperate climate of England. This is doubtless due to the greater resisting power of throats less harassed by logs and east winds, and partly, berhans, to the use of milder tobaccs.

To conclude with a little practical advice. I would say to any one who finds total abstinence too herely a stretch of virtue, let him shocks only after a substantial meal, and if he be a singer or speaker, let him do so after, and never before, using the voice. Let him smoke a mild flavanarer a long stemmed plue charged with cool smoking tobacco. If the charms of the eigaratte are fresistable, let it be smoked through a monthplete which is kept clean with ultra-Mehammaden strictness. Let him refrain from smoking tops, vigar, or cigarette to the behavior of the charms of the through a monthplece which is kept clean with ultra-Mohammedan strictness. Let him refrain from smoking pipe, cigar, or cigarette to the bitter, and, it may be added, rank and oily end. Your Turk, who is very choice in his smoking and thoroughly understands the art, always throws away the near half of his digarette. Let the singer who wishes to keep in the perfect way refrain from inhaling the smoke, and let him take it as an axiom that the man in whom tobacco increases the flow of saliva to any marked degree, is not intended by nature to smoke. Let him be strictly moderate in indulgence—the precise limits each man must settle for himself—and he will get all the good effect of the soothing plant without the bane which lurks in it when used to excess.

MORELL MACKENZIE. News of Three New York Youngsters.

Prom the Louisville Courier Journal.
Three of the tramps at the Wayfarer's Three of the tramps at the Wavfarer's Rest resterday worked harder than the rest and needed no unring on. They went at their work as though they were working for a princely salary. They were all three quite young, one being 24 years old the other 17, and the youngest had just reached 1c. That they were not professional tramps was evident from the neat lit of their old but clean clothea, and their semi-clean condition. Beyond the stains of travel they were as well attired as many one would meet on the street. They were all from New York, they said, and their names were charles Phillips. Arthur Lee, and Charles Weir. They said they had wakked from Lexington, where they had been put of a train for the hundredth time.



back upon itself to admit you to the next room, where the furnishing is in softly shaded oak. with hangings and carpets in harmonious accord. A carved bit of furniture that suggests possibilities of a concealed somnolent purpose shares with a silken draped dressing table the occupancy of one side of the room. The table is covered with a gleaming array of silver toilet articles in heavy repousse work, whose variety renders their primary purpose somewhat obscure to the uninitiated, but their secondary object of decoration is indeed apparent and admirably accompli-hed. More hangings aside to reveal a little dressing room with another array of mystic silver implements, with warmer coloring, and delicately bright pictures in the same French tintings, including the hunt ball and stirring sporting scenes. Then the dining room, with warm, soft rugs, heavy oak furnishing, and more spirited pictures of hunting and sporting suggestions, and a massive eard sideboard resplendent with gleaming sitver and sparkling glass. And always in every room, whether its destined purpose be public or private, there is somewhere in silken draping or silver framing reproduced again and again the face of the little yellow-haired child pressed against the woman's face in the picture above the plano, whose original we have all seen so many times smiling out from beneath the helmet of the soldier queen in "Nady," the beaded head dress of the "Brigand's Daughter," and the plumed hat of the "Grand Duchess"-the face of Miss Lillian Russell, queen of comic opera, and prima donna of the Casino.

Curled up in the depths of a sleepy hollow cushions of dreamy, dull rose color, she suggests nothing of the coquetry and bewitching naughtiness associated universally with her personality. Her dress is of some soft black stuff, simply fashioned, with a gold collar turned back at the throat and a gold buckle at the jointure of the girdle. There is no attempt at attitudinizing or picturesque impresstyeness in her manner, as is often seen in less successful artists and stage queens, but simply natural and charmingly unaffected she talks quietly of her triumphs as other women

speak of their dresses and social interests. It is a little more than ten years since Lillian Russell, a slim slip of a girl in tights and a glittering cuira-s and helmet, appeared on the stage in the chorus of comic opera, and since stage in the chorus of comic opera, and since that time no woman has been more prominentially before the public, the theme of the chit chail of the grossips concerning the private bistory and the goosaps concerning th that time no woman has been more prominently before the public, the theme of the chit chat of the corridors, and the victim of the malice of

THE QUEEN OF LIGHT OPERA.

MISS LILLIAN EUSBELL TELLS ABOUT HER LIFE AT HOME AND ON THE STAGE.

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MISS LILLIAN EUSBELL TELLS ABOUT HER LIFE AND HER L

comes back again.

"But what do you do for recreation?"

"Well, when I am not rehearsing or being photographed. I take vocal lessons of Alme, Cappilani or paint a little. I am very fond of painting when I have leisure."

"Then is it true that you are studying for grand opera?"

"No. I do not intend to prepare for grand opera for I up not see that it would be any greater honor to be a third or fourth-rate grand opera singer than a queen in my own particular sphere of overa comique, especially as I make much more money than I could in grand opera. I make between \$20,000 and \$25,000 a year now, and I couldn't do that in grand opera. I make between \$20,000 and \$25,000 a year now, and I couldn't do that in grand opera. I must say I profer melody to great, high-class inharmonious harmony. I would like to play Marquerie in Faust, or Carmen or Elsa. They are all beautiful parts, and my teachers think i could do them, too: but, you see, I'd have to give up light opera for a whole year and study, and what would be the advantage? Light opera is more fashionable, more picturesque, trottler, and ambition. It is genuine opera comique; the others we have had have been only opera bur-

the 'Grand Duchess' satisfies my ability and ambition. It is genuine opera comique: the others we have had have been only opera burlesque. You know, I studied originally for grand opera in Chicago with Mme. Vaid, but I didn't think I had the physique for it. It was my ambition, however, and my friends thought I could do it. I went on the stage, through the advice of a friend, in the chorus for the experience and to learn how to waik across the stage property. Well, every one knows I married the conductor in two months and ended that phase of my carrier. Later when the necessity came conductor in two months and ended that phase of my career. Later when the necessity came to earn my livelihood with my voice. Tony Hart overheard me practising one day and hired me to sing in badials like The korry Danes, and Twickenham Ferry at fifty dollars a week. Fifty dollars a week was a fortune in those days, and besides that was the stepring stone that led to my engacement with Mr. Met aull, to the place I hold in hight opera, and finally to the Grand Inchess itself, which is my favorite role though I was very fond of La here there and Mine, Favori, and Thania in The Trip to Africa."

"How do you make your conception of a part. Have you see Aimfe play the part of the Grand Inchess."

"Yes, I have seen Aimfe play the and fully."

"How do you make your conception of a part. Have you see Aim's play the part of the brand Duckess."

Yes, I have seen Aim's play the part of the brand Duckess, and how I would be compared with all the great artists who have played it. When I saw Aim's and Judic, however, I had no idea of playing the part for I thought it very vulgar. Of course much of the vulgarity has been cut out, but I have to be very careful to make it delicate and modest, for some of the stunations are almost indecent and only great care and thought in the acting help it from being some strey used to. When I have a new part assigned me I learn the music, attend one or two rebearsals to catch my cues, read the part a lew times, write I once and then I have it forever. I never torget a part I have written once. I make my own costumes the case it and that doesn't help you any, rou knew.

I sudy and grind away at the part alone, and I make every one who dares come in while I make every one who dares come in while I couldn't get enough criticism in the 'Grand Duchess, Every one praised me from the start and that doesn't help you any, rou knew.

'My costumes I usouly design from old buchess, Every one praised me from the start and that doesn't help you any, rou knew.

'My costumes I usouly design from old buchess, Every one praised me from the start and that doesn't help you any, rou knew.

'My costumes I usouly design from old make the secand of advantage women, I structive lectures will be cut my indicated and means of the first of the solid ore three years by the Brighton Beach was directly due to this body of women and the level part of the Solid ore three years by the Brighton Beach was directly due to this body of women and puches, every one praised me from the start and that doesn't help you any, rou knew.

'My costumes i usouly design from old and the open as its free years by the Brighton Beach was directly due to this body of women and the privileges of the bathing partion of a famous peture.

'And does the 'Grand Duchess' realize your

be no better parts written in comic opera ma suited to my style than this one I have no suited to my style than this one I have now, but there is no reason why I may not sing them better and better for several years."

be no better parts written in conic opera more suited to my sivle than this one I have now, but there is no reason why I may not sing them better and better for several years.

"Do you has so you did."

"No, that sort of thing is getting worn out, and is found entelly among the cnorus. New York men are beginning to find out that a woman in a leading position in any New York men are beginning to find out that a woman in a leading position in any New York theatre has semething to do besides attend to their nonsense. In other cities where we play the stage door is surrounded by a multidude of empty-headed individuals, and you have to get a policeman to pilot you through them, but in New York it is becoming unite unusual. I think the largest crowds are on Saturdays after the matin-se, and are composed of halfgrown, unsophisticated school geris and their nurses, who exclaim. "C, isn't she sweet," and 'isn't she lovely, 'as I pass. As for the letters, it seems to me most of them come from people who want positions in the company, and fancy that I have unlimited influence with the managers. New, the most unmanazeahe men in existence are the managers, and I could not get a position for my own sister in the company, though I tried very hard, and she is very anxious to be with me. You know I have my contract with Mr. Aronson to play only at the Casino, not to travel, and to have a three months' vacation in the summer. I think I will take my little girl and my mother to some quiet place in the country, where I can rest. and maybe I shall find it the other side of the ocean. You know my little girl is in school now at Fort Lee, and I go to see her every Thursday and often on Sunday."

"It is not often," says a friend of Miss Bussell's, 'that a woman crowned and poited as this one has been, should so far change her career as to remember that there is a day compling when other names will be sounded and song by men. For nothing can be sadder than the vision of an old stage queen without money enough to make life easy.

"Howev

"PARSIFAL" IN BROOKLYN.

THE COMING MUSICAL PESTIVAL AS THE ACADEMY.

Successful Pant of the Sold! Society and Its Larger Plans for the Future \$850, Pledged for a Wagner Opera House,

The Seidl Society is directly responsible for a state of affairs at the Brooklyn Library which troubles Librarian Bardwell and his excellent corps of assistants very much. There is a clamor from morning until night for literature relating to "Parsifal," and books on Wagner cannot be kept in the building longer than it takes to transfer them from one set of readers to another. By the day of the

'Parsifal" entertainment, the 31st inst., the Wagner literature will be well thumbed. Lecturers have been active and "Parelfal has been discussed from every point of view except the religious, and the enterprising society is to hear that side on Tuesday evening next, when Mr. Albert R. Parsons will lecture on "Parsifal, the finding of Christ through Art," at Association Hall. The lecture was tendered to the society by Mr. Parsons at the suggestion of Mr. George Foster Peabody, who will subsequently print the lecture and distribute it among Brooklyn subscribers to the "Parsifal" entertainment. "Parsifal" scores, treatises on Wagner music, and like publications are for sale in all the music stores. The commercial circle is aroused as well, and one enterprising milliner has named a new spring style the "Parsifal" toque.

The society does nothing by halves, and the

guests are promised their money's worth in music and in beautiful surroundings. "The stage scenery is the costliest yet produced in this country," says Henry E. Hoyt, the scenic artist of the Metropolitan OperalHouse, who is busy on a wondrous cathedral. Mr. Hoyt is also responsible for the stage management and the arrangement of the tropical plants and flowers. Fail ferns and Easter lilies will partly screen the orchestra, and a bank of crimson and white plants will be torraced from the floor of the partlet over the footlights to the stage. In the centre of the iron curtain over the stage—which will be covered with white draperies with floral designs—will be inscribed in large letters the word "Parsifal."

The decoration of the boxes, the auditorium, fosor, halls, and stairways has been intrusted to Mr. C. H. koster. Looser & Co. of Brooklyn will turnish the pictures and tapestries, which are to make the building like a private house in its decorations and general effect.

The Seidl society is not taxed a cent for the entertainment, while its members have had the privilege of buying their tlekets at reduced rates. The expenses have largely exceeded the first estimate, and so have the receipts. The thought of the surplus does not enter into the caicalations of the committee. The chertainment has been undertaken on Mr. Seidl's simple assurance that "the musical feature shall be the finest ever given in this country." His word has been sufficient.

The dies of such a performance was in the mind of the President when, last summer. Mr. hrebbiel lectured before the Seidl Society on "Parsifal" at the Brighton lited, The earliest possible date alter the end of the opera season was the date announced, and the fact that it occurs in flody Week was an alored reason for selecting k, as "Parsifal" is religious in character, and the music will be entirely appropriate to the season. For tals privilege the Brooklyn public is indeeded to a women's musical organization which has done much good since it was started, less than a year ago. The Seidl Society was organized on its present basis last May, and its membership at the start was 200. It was the outcome of one woman's desire to have other women who leved music hear the concerts given at Brighton Beach by the Seidl orchestra. Mrs. Holloway proposed to some of her sister women to fo the arrangement of the tropical plants and flowers. Fall ferns and Easter lilies will partly

was a genuine surprise to those interested in to find such heart; support from all classes women. Last summer the little group of music lovers had grown to be a large society, and the litighton concerts became the centre of interest to hindreds of women. In addition to successive dinners, luncheons, receptions, lectures, and informal social gatherings the society entertained as guests, who were taken down to the Beach free of expense, more than 3,500 women and children. Many were children from institutions, and the society opened a protty pavillon for their use. Lunches were provided, and occasionally the children were taken to the concerts. Working girls were taken down by the hundreds, and the privileges of the bathing pavillon were afforded them. It was a summer of constant and engro-sing occupation for many women who had never given their attention to such work before, and musically it was the most

who had never given their attention to such work before and musically it was the most delightful summer hundreds of women had ever enjoyed. The winter was spent in good works and at the opera as its President has said, and, it may be added, in giving excellent entertainments of various kinds.

The re ngagement of the Seidl orchestra for three years by the Brighton Beach Company was directly due to this body of women. The seciety has taken its club rooms again, and will make the season one of profit and pleasure to its members and of advantage to many women. Instructive lectures will be given in the club parlors, and a singing class will be formed, which will have the benefit of free instruction from Mr. Neidl. The present plan is simply to emjoy a pleasant morning hour twice a week in the study of choral singing, but undoubted with wontome will be the formation of a permanent chorus, such, for instance, as

would be fitted another season to sing the great Ninth symphony of Beethoven, the "Parsiah," chorus music, &c.

If the interest in this chorus class is sufficiently strong to warrant it, the society will close the season at Brighton with a festival, given under the direction of Mr. Seidl, and with the assistance of the Seidl orchestra. The series of inusical lectures to be given at the Brighton under the auspices of the society will be of excentional value to music lovers and the best lecturers in the country are being engaged. There will be lectures on other subjects also, and the social features of the society will be found to be delightful.

The membership is steadily increasing, and the society sluture is secure. Now that it has successfully passed through its first year, the society will be reorganized before another year on a pornament basis.

Whether it is to succeed in all it is undertaking remains to be seen, but certain it is that it is attempting no less a purpose than to build in Brooklyn a music hall, in which the first concert music shall be heard at a price that shall not exceed the cost of the summer concerts at Brighton. It will be the aim to give to the working classes, and women particularly, the aivantages of musical culture. The plans for this building, its scope and cost, and every practical detail have been carefully considered.

cert music shall be heard at a price that shall not exceed the cost of the summer concerts at Brichton. It will be the aim to give to the working classes, and women particularly, the advantages of musical culture. The plans for this building, its scope and cost, and every practical detail have been carefully considered.

What the society has earned from the series of lectures given by Mr. Kreibblei, with the assistance of Mr. Seidd, and what it will earn in future, will be devoted to the building fund. To but a few persons has the plan of building such a house been divulged, yet \$250,000 in stock is already pledged, and well-known brooklynites stand ready to help the enterprise with money and influence. The intention is to make it a place for the people free from the drawbacks incident to many like institutions. Its directors will have the opportunity to work for its prosperity; its stockholders will receive the interest on their capital, and neither the one hot the other will be entitled to greater privileges than the humblest patron who mays for his licket.

As soon after the "Parsifal" entertainment as is practicable a well-known trust commany will be intrusted with the business of receiving subscriptions for stock. The Seidl Society will shortly hold a business meeting, at which the details of the plan will be laid before the members. The need of a club house is considered by some of the members as the most essential thing for the club, but its President is in favor of a building to be devoted to music, with a conservatory made available for concerts. All other things needing to the prosperity of the Seidl Society will be secured when it shall have been finstrumental in building the Wagner Opera House of Brooklyn.

A Dinner to Sharon that Cost \$100 a Plate From the San Francisco Chronicle.

A Blazer to Sharon that Cost \$100 a Plate.

From the Sin Prancisc Chronicle.

New Your, March 8.— There was an informal meeting of the Old Timers' Club in lower broadway the other alternoon. The sky was murky; a heavy for hid the Mills tuilding from view—a warm fog. unlike the old San Francisco visitor, and everybody felt depressed. Major Selever, reminding one of Shakespeare's Justice, had the floor, and he gently remarked:

"Talking about dinners reminds me of that dinner we gave Sharon in 1876 at the Palace Hotel, just before he went to Washington as United States Senator. When I say that we gave him a dinner i mean that Judge Tom Sunderland and Johnnie Skae gave the dinner, but it was I who suggested it to Sunderland. Sunderland called up to Leland, who was running the Palace then, and highest-toned diener you can. Never mind the expense, we must give Sharon a send-off, so that he can go to Washington like a Roman Senator to his triumph. He may not be a loss tworthy of Leunius when he used to discount all other diselples of gastronomy.

"Mine host Leland took the order for thirty, and charged \$100 per plate. It was a gorgeous feast. Who were there? Well, as select a crew as ever manned a ship. Gen. John F. Miller presided. The monu was engraved on siyer blates—solid silvor—and five minutes after the feast began there wasn't a menu in sight. Some fellows had two or three stowed. silver plates—solid silver—and five minutes after the feast becan there wasn't a menu in sight. Some fellows had two or three stowed away in their pockets. I'm sorry to say that a majority of the guests have passed away. Handed in their checks, as they say out West."

MINNIE MADDERN MARRIES

Nobody Thought that She Would We-Fishe, but tibe Scenn to Have Really Bone It-A Topic of Jessee Talk Among the Theatrical People of the Town,

Minnie Maddern, the actress, is not only

entertainingly whimsical in her stage performances, but also in her personal exploits, and she has provided a topic for amused talk in theatrical circles by quitting town with Harrison G. Fiske, a young fellow who has lately figured along the outskirts of the dramatic profession. Fiske sent to the newspapers last Wednesday evening an account of his marriage to Miss Maddern, and, notwithstanding its positive assertion that a wedding had occurred. there was a general inclination toward disbe list among those who knew the young lady. Investigation proves, however, that there really was a ceremony, and that she has let Hymen tie her to Fiske-an exploit whose likelihood had been vigorously denied when first suggested as a possibility. A friend of both at that time explained that the rumor might have been caused by the fact that Fiske and Miss Maddern resided not far from each other in town, and that he was engaged to boom her in the theatrical advertising sheet with which he was connected. At any rate speculation ceased with last Wednesday's ceremony at Larchmont, which made Miss Maddern the wile of Fiske. The nuptials were very quietly performed. They quitted town at once, and the understanding is that they went westward. It is certain that Fiske is missed from his usual haunts, and that the managers of travelling theatrical companies in town are for once free from his attentions. Miss Maddern, whose whimsical wedlock

Miss Maddern, whose whimsical wedlock with Fisse has amazed her acquaintances, is one of the children by his first wife of the late Thomas W. Davey, an oid-time actor and manager of wide repute and amazing activity. She was born about 1862 in New Orleans, but for many years made her home in St. Louis, whither her mother took her after Mrs. Davey's separation from her husband. As that disunion occurred soon after Minnie's birth, she never met her father to know him. In fact, all knowledge of him was kept from her until just before his death, in 1849. Nevertheless, although the actor did not know his child, his love for her was manifested in his will, for he bequeathed to her from his little fortune his life insurance, amounting to nearly \$5,000. Minnie went on the stage a child, to have

all knowledge of him was kept from her until just before his death, in 18-9. Nevertheless, although the actor did not know his child, his love for her was manifested in his will, for he bequeathed to her from his little fortune, his life insurance, amounting to nearly \$5,000. Minnle went on the stage a child, to play the *Duke of York in *Richard III.** A round of preparatory work followed, and later she was heard as a singer in variety the atres. After a while she was sent to school, but about 1839 she returned to the stage to play the volatile *Cop* in *A Messenger from Jarvis Section,* in which the late errarie Barnery McAuley was then starring. Developing promise in this oless, and disliking to return to the variety shows, she was encouraged by her friends to star, and this task she lifet took upon her-elf in the spring of 1832, when, at the Fack Theory is this city, she introduced her-estage for the stage of t

very gentle manners. He was at first employed in one of his father's establishments, but afterward, having been well educated, he became a newspaper reporter in Jersey City. But from that employment he labsed to a connection with a th-artical advertisement sheet in this city. He was thus brought into connect one result was his election to the secretary, ship of the Actors' Fund, but at the last annual meeting he was incloriously ousted by means of a self-respecting movement by the Actors' Order of Friendship, a society led in this matter by Louis Aldrich, but including such members as Edwin Booth Joseph Jefferson, William J. Florence, and Lawrence Harrett, and by the Actors' Amateur Athletic Association, whose chief houncers of Fiske were Francis Wilson and be Woll Hopper, Just before the Fund election the actor-athletes held a caucus, and resolved to put Charles W. Thomas, of Hoyt A. Thomas, into the office which Fiske had obnaxiously held. Then they joined the Fund in large numbers, gleefully paying their initiation fee for the sole purpose of making their indignation notent. Two or three days before the meeting they made a combination with the Actors' Order of Friendship, Edwin Forrest Lodge of this city, and at the election he was easily defeated by Mr. Thomas. The removal of the Fund's headquarters to Twenty-eighth street, away from the Fiske annex, will

Find election the actor-athletes held a caucus, and resolved to put Charles W. Thomas, of Hopt A Thomas, into the office which Fisch had obnaxiously held. Then they joined the Fixed in large numbers, electuly paying their their indignation potent. Two or through the their indignation potent. Two or through the defore the meeting they made a combination with the Actors' Order of Friendship. Edwin Forrest Lodgo of this city, and at the election he was onsily defeated by Mr. Thomas. The removal of the Fund's hoad, marked the continued by others if it is a subject to the continued by others if at al. But his retirement has at least been made interesting by pretty and talented limin Maddern's whim.

HUGO'S SPENDHRIFT NEPHEY.

His Fast Life and the Fight of Two Usurers Who Helped Him to it.

Georges Hugo, nephew of Victor Hugo, is just shaking himself clear of a very complicated and discreditable lexal tangle in which he involved himself with two usurers some time since. When young Hugo celebrated his eighteenth birthday in Paris something more than three years azo he told his friends that a man who bere the name of Hugo must live in grand style, must eat and drink most expensive, but his prospects were good. Victor Hugo's estate was estimated to be worth 3.090,000 francs annually, and his only daughter, Adeed, was ill and hopelessly deranged. Georges Hugo and his sister, deanne, would inherit the whole fortune eventually. Every one in the research his many finds and drank and davorders are good. Alter two years of the hugo and a might be expected to gave with supports when the many and the supports the human and might be expected to gave when supports were greated to with the original and drank and carous do an Hugo call the control of the man as follows:

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After two years of the hugo and the control of the man as follows:

After two years of the human and carous days and the stream that it is seen that the control of the man as follows:

After two years of the human and carous and a was ill and hopelessly deranged. Georges Hugo and his sister, Jeanne, would inherit the whole fortune eventually. Every one in Faris knew this, and so young Hugo had no trouble in getting credit at every turn. Ho are and drank and caroused as a Hugo and a Parisian might be expected to gave wine sourcers twice a week, kept boxes at two theatres, had mistresses and flats in the most expensive parts of Paris. He piled up debts by the thousands.

After two years of the harum-scarum life his creditors togan to fear that his prospects would not materialize, and consequently pressed him for money. He had none and his father would give him none. So he songht the aid of two

for money. He had none and his father would give him none. So he sought the aid of two usurers, the tailor Pasquier and the contractor Auboin, who advanced him 80,000 francs for his notes for 240,000. Pasquier got a good bit of his loan back at once by soling to the young spendthrift with the grand name a 30,000 franc cloak of sable for his mistress. With the remaining 50,000 and what was left of his credit young Hugo worried along till last fall, when he became 21 years old. The two usurers then pushed him to the wall. He refused to beay them a cent, became he hadn't it to pay. His prospects of getting at the big flugo estate were although still good, only prospects. He was brought into court by the tailor and the contractor. His father undertook his defence, and after some delay dragged from the dust of ferty years an all but forgotten law against usury in France. This derious his defence, and after some delay drawed from the dust of forty years at all but forgotten law against usury in France. This unexpected resurrection of a neglected statute reversed the whole tendency of the legal proceedings. Paguler and Auboin have been locked up in Mazas, and are in a fair way to get six months imprisonment each and a fine of half the original loan, that is 120,000 france. The case will be decided within a week or two.

The state of the s

MYERS'S KNOBS FOR VOTING.

BALLOTING IN A SUNLESS CLOSET AC

CORDING TO COLOR Red for Rapublican, Vallow for Bemocraft,

and Blue for No Eum-No Gum, No Inh. No Peck Holes-A Wonderful Machine. The numerous and varied ballot reform bills for which the Republican party is responsible have brought out the genius of inventors. This genius is manifesting itself in many ways, one of the most interesting, per-haps, being Myers's patent to secure "an honest ballot, freely cast, the foundation upon which our American republic resta." Mr. which our American republic resta." Myers is a keen inventor and lives in Roches-ter. He has devised a patent system by which every one can vote, vote only once, and the result will be announced within five minutes after the polls close. To the minds of Mr. Ivins, Mr. Saxton, the members of the Reform Club, and the other devotees of disfranchisement by law this Myers system presents many valuable features, and will be certain to meet with their commendation if the follow-

ing sketch of it will convince them that it is

what they want.

Mr. Myers is a great believer in ballot reform, and he has gone to the trouble of sending sample voting machines with sample bills and descriptive pamphlets to the Senate and the Assembly. He has also made speeches to them explaining his system. He has secured a number of endorsements, among them one by the New York Times, which refers to a number of prominent people as "speaking most enthusiastically of his project." Mr. Myers's full name is J. H. Myers, and in his pamphlet he promises to "express, free of charge, an electrotype illustrated, verified decription, being a three-column article, 19 5-8x 6 13-16, to all editors on application, or (if preferred the four separate cuts shown in this pamphlet." The machine and pamphlet show what men will do when they get an idea into their heads, and the reliance some people place in the superior honesty of machinery to the voting citizen. It also illustrates the idea of the Saxton Electoral Reform bill, that as soon as a man becomes an election officer he at once becomes honest and truthful, and acquires a large number of other civic virtues. Mr. Myers claims as the great virtue of his

system that it will enable the ignorant and

Illiterate man to vote as he wishes, and that even a blind man can vote without any aid the ticket he desires. Mr. Myers's machine works on the system of a bell punch or the same as the street car clock-face fare registers, only the clock face is concealed, and instead of a rope which the conductor pulls there are knobs which the voter is expected to preas. Every time he presses a knob the hand goes up one. This is the way voting will be conducted under the Myers system: The voter goes to the poils as at present, and after being asked about his qualifications and decided by the election beard to be a qualified voter he is permitted to open the door of a sheet-iron light-proof room. No sunlight can get into this room. It is like a cell. No voter can get in or come out without permission. One whole side of this cell is taken up with a various-colored chart, like a large blackboard, divided into five or six columns. Each column is painted a different color and has labelled at the top of it the name of the party which is represented by the color, so that a man who can see, unless he is color blind, can pick out the tloket for which he wishes to vote. On this wall space, stretching from the celling to the floor, are the names and offices. The names of candidates of each party are arranged in the same column with the office over each name. To the right of the name of the candidate is a knob something like the electric knobs used in the hotel enunciators, only larger. In fact, the machine is a combination of the hotel enunciators, only larger. In fact, the machine is a combination of the hotel enunciators only larger. In fact, the machine is a combination of the hotel enunciator and the street car register clock. Underneath the name of each candidate is a knob something like the electric knobs used in the hotel enunciators, only larger. In fact, the machine is a combination of the hotel enunciator in the income of the knob rings up a vote for the man whose name is over the hand pointing to the knob. Electors are voted for in blocks. In the pice-pice and go into the room. The moment he opens the door an autom ticket he desires. Mr. Myers's machine works on the system of a bell punch or the same as the street car clock-face fare registers, only the

to the circum officers unlock it when the voting is over.

Each voter has one minute in which to vote. If he does not press the knobs in a minute he is put out. When the polis are closed the election officers open the back of the machine and see how many times each knob has been see now many times each knob has been pressed. A man who cannot see knobs, or who is paralyzed and cannot press the knobs, may hand in his ticket as now. Also the man who does not see the names of the men he wishes to vote for provided with appropriate knobs may hand in his ticket as now. In making up the counts the patent enunciators in the back are read off, and to them are added whatever votes have been otherwise cast.

Mr. Myers is greatly elated over his marvellous invention. His pamphlet begins:

Arisa Americana, srise:

lous Invention. His numphlet begins:
Arise Americans arise:
Honest men of all parties are now ready to units and sirike down the britery intimidation, and corruption which has now become the rule instead of the exception; therefore

tion; therefore
THE BURNING QUESTION
before the Legislatures of most of our States at present is

entis

BALLOT REFORM,

No patchwork on the present defective system will correct the evils. The thorough remedy, while preserving the empiricity of our American elections, is found in the use of

THE EYERS ANTRICAN RALLOT MACHINE.

Che onthe ter and the second of the second

of labor's voice in making the laws for arbitration. It is so simple in construction that a chi d may comprehend it from the following brief description.

The description would take about a column. It has been summarized as nearly as possible in the way in which Mr. Myers summarizes it in the early part of his pamphlet. His bill is longer than his description. It has forty-nine sections, four pictures, and complete definitions. Its title is:

An act to secure more fully the independence of elect-ors at public elections to prevent inimidation and bribery, to secure the secrety of the ballot, and to pre-vide for the use of Myers's American patent voting ma-chine

All this business will be accomplished if in-stead of using the tickets which voters now use they will avail themselves of the results of intelligent invention, and profit by the experi-ence of hotels, slevators, and punch knobs.

Remains of an Up-river Whate.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., March 18.—A fossil while has been discovered in the bluffs of Charles dix county, on the west side of the Missouri River, near Fort Handall. Soldiers from the fort are engaged in unearthing the remains, which are said to be fully sixty feet in length. The story is credited here, as numbers of mastodons have been unearthed in that vicinity during the past few years.